

Kurdish Human Rights Project

STYLE GUIDE

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- I. ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, NAMES AND CAPITALISATION
- II. HYPHENATION
- III. SPELLING
- IV. FONT
- V. PUNCTUATION
- VI. STYLE AND STRUCTURE
- VII. REFERENCING
- VIII. PRESENTATION
- IX. STANDARD DEFINITIONS AND STATISTICS
- X. INDEXING

APPENDIX A: List of common acronyms

APPENDIX B: Kurdish place names and Turkish, Arabic and Farsi equivalents

APPENDIX C: List of index terms relevant to KHRP

KHRP has a loyalty to impartiality and independence and a high regard for truthful and accurate information. This style guide is aimed at helping the organisation reflect these values in its practice, performance and output. An NGO's legitimacy is based on the trust others have in them, and on the quality and honesty of their work. If their confidence or trust is in danger then NGOs are easily discredited.

Although all of the organisation's output is monitored and frequently edited, often by independent reviewers, please be vigilant in ensuring that any written output is free of errors (factual, spelling, typographical or grammatical) and of a publishable standard before submission.

If you have any questions, comments or suggested additions to the style guide, please contact the Public Relations Office at +44 (0) 207 287 2772 or khrp@khrp.org.

I. ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, NAMES AND CAPITALISATION

Organisations/ bodies

Well-known short forms such as BBC, US, EU and UN need no explanation. Others require the full name at first reference and the short form to be used later, for example, “The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)... When the ECtHR...”.

Do not use full stops between acronym letters.

Include a list of abbreviations at the beginning of any long document (see Appendix A for suggestions). Do not give the abbreviation in the text if it is not referred to again.

When spelling out a non-English acronym in the text, please use the non-English word, followed by the English translation in brackets, for example:

‘HADEP (Halkin Demokrasi Partisi - People’s Democracy Party) secured 14880 votes in the local election.’

After the first usage, refer to HADEP throughout the text.

Use ‘for example’ not e.g. and ‘that is’ not i.e.

Names

In general, follow the practice preferred by people, companies and organisations in writing their own names.

Use Dr, Mr, St, Ltd; eds (for editors), but ed. (for editor).

Kurdish names

When dealing with Kurdish issues four different Middle Eastern languages are encountered, and Kurdish itself has many dialects. Where possible try to use the Kurdish spelling for names of parties and organisations except in cases where they are unknown or have no Kurdish equivalent. For place names include both the Kurdish name and the Turkish or transliterated Arabic or Farsi equivalent where possible (see Appendix B for common Kurdish names). Include a disclaimer to this effect at the beginning of the document.

People/ places

Lower case for east, west, north, south (e.g. south-east Turkey) except when part of a name (North Korea, Iraqi Kurdistan, West End).

Capitalisation

Terms such as Applicant, Government or State should be capitalised when used in legal contexts, such as referring to ECtHR cases or to a Government’s ratification of a treaty. Terms such as ‘government’ or ‘state’ should not be capitalised in other contexts.

II. HYPHENATION

Fractions: two-thirds, four-fifths.

Adjectives using two or more words:

e.g. Right-wing groups (but the right wing of the party); a 70-year-old judge; Anti-Terror

Dates and Numbers:

Say in 1947-50 or from 1947 to 1950

Say in 1961-65 between 1961 and 1965 or from 1961 to 1965

III. SPELLING

Documents typed on MS Word should be set to English (UK) not English (US) – this can be changed under Tools → Languages within MS Word.

Be consistent when spelling non-English names and words. Keep original spelling, punctuation (except quote marks) and capitalisation in quoted material.

IV. FONT

Use Book Antiqua, in 12pt type.

Text should be justified left, except headings and subheadings, which can be centred.

V. PUNCTUATION

One space versus two spaces after punctuation

Some writers prefer to use two spaces after a full stop, and one after a comma. Whether you choose to do this or use one space throughout, be consistent.

Quotations

Long quotations (more than 40 words) can be indented as 'display matter', but use the indent feature on your word processor, do not tab each line. Insert two line spaces top and bottom. Display matter does not need opening and closing quotation marks, nor does it need to be italicised. As a rule, short quotations (less than 30-40 words) should not be displayed and indented, unless you wish to make them a focal point; at the beginning of a chapter/article, for instance. Try to avoid long blocks of quotes - they should not be more than around 200 words.

Numbers

Use figures for numerals from 11 upwards, and for all numerals that include a decimal point or a fraction (e.g., 4.25, 4¼). Use words for simple numerals from one to ten, except: in references to pages; in percentages (e.g., 4 per cent); and in sets of numerals, some of which are higher than ten, e.g., Deaths from this cause in the past three years were 14, 9 and 6. It is occasionally permissible to use words rather than numbers when referring to a rough or rhetorical figure (such as a thousand curses). Spell out 'per cent' in the main text; the symbol % can be used in tables, etc.

VI. STYLE AND STRUCTURE

Tone

Reports should reflect KHRP's independent and non-political tone. It is important that you try not to make judgements about the facts, for example use, 'The government says soldiers were forced to open fire,' or, 'The soldiers opened fire,' not, 'The soldiers were forced to open fire.'

Similarly, opinion polls or interviews do not *show* or *prove* anything. The results may *suggest* or *indicate*, and trends may be deduced from them.

Headings and subheadings

Main headings centred, capitalised and in bold and subheadings justified left, in lower case and in bold. Depending on their use, headings and subheadings should be structured as follows:

CHAPTER V: THE MUNZUR VALLEY DAMS

A. The projects and the companies

B. Impacts of the dams

1. Host communities

a. Deficiencies in services

b. Local government

i Taxes

ii Basic funding

While sub-headings are indented here, they should be justified left in the text. Ensure that the heading and sub-headings are consistent with the Contents page.

Whether to capitalise headings and subheadings is a matter for personal preference; whichever is chosen, be consistent throughout: for example, 'Continuation of Detention and Torture' or 'Continuation of detention and torture'.

Bold and underlining

Bold should be used for all headings and subheadings, but not for emphasis (italics may be used for this purpose). Underlining should be avoided.

Dates

Use dates as follows: 2 October 1994

Italics

Use italics for:

- Foreign or Latin words not in common usage (such as *inter alia*, *habeus corpus*, *pro bono*)
- Titles of published books, journals, long poems, plays, films, operas, works of art, TV and radio programmes
- For emphasis, but sparingly. If within a quote, always acknowledge whether emphasis was added
- Parties in legal case references: e.g. *Aksoy v. Turkey*

European Union and Council of Europe

It is important not to confuse the institutions of the European Union with those of the Council of Europe. If in doubt, refer to <http://europa.eu.int>

VII. REFERENCING**Citing KHRP cases**

When citing parties in a legal case, always use italics, except when using the case as a heading. Within text: 'KHRP's landmark case, *Selçuk and Asker v. Turkey*, set an important precedent.' When citing a KHRP case, use the following format:

KHRP case, ECtHR, Appl. No. 601771/00, *Selçuk and Asker v. Turkey*, judgment of 15 March 2003

As heading in a report: **SELÇUK AND ASKER V. TURKEY**

Citing KHRP publications

Reports can quote directly from KHRP publications without citation, except where it would be useful for readers, in which case you should omit the names of individual authors and reference in the following manner:

KHRP FFM Report, *Turkey's Implementation of Pro-EU Reforms*, (KHRP, London, November 2004), 385

Citing fact-finding mission interviews

Fact-finding mission interviews should be cited: KHRP FFM interview with Name, Title, Affiliation, Date, Place. For example:

KHRP FFM interview with Mr İsmail Akbulut, Chairperson, İHD Hakkari, 28 August 2004, Hakkari

Anonymity

Where a person does not want to reveal their identity, provide a pseudonym in the text and footnote a reference, 'Some names have been changed for reasons of confidentiality'. Provide KHRP with details of their identity for reasons of accountability, but emphasise where this information cannot be disclosed publicly.

Citation of legal documents and texts:

Citations should be precise and comprehensive, for example:

Council Directive 77/486/EEC of 25 July 1977 on the education of the children of migrant workers: Dir. 77/486, OJ 1977 L 199, 32-33.

ECtHR, Appl. No. 20348/92, *Buckley v. the United Kingdom*, judgment of 25 September 1996, para. 16.

VIII. PRESENTATION

Below is a guide to the structure of a KHRP report.

Section	Details
Title page	Must include the title (and subtitle) of the report. See 'title page' section below.
Acknowledgements	List of people who were involved in researching, writing or preparing the report, including proofreaders and editors. Under a separate heading, KHRP should 'gratefully acknowledge the support of' sponsors and/or helpful organisations and individuals
Summary/ Abstract	A summary of the whole report including important features, results and conclusions. See 'Summary' section below
Contents	Numbers and lists all section and subsection headings. Do not use corresponding page numbers here
Foreword	Forewords frequently include the commentary of another member of a publisher organisation. Please outline issues that you feel it would be important for the foreword author to address
Introduction	States the objectives of the report and why it is important and comments on the way the topic of the report is to be treated. You should also clarify the connection between previous research and the present work
The sections which make up the body of the report	Divided into numbered and headed sections.
Conclusions	A short, logical summing up of the theme(s) developed in the

	main text
Recommendations	Where appropriate include a list, in dot point format, of recommendations on the basis of the information contained in the report
Appendices (if appropriate)	Any further material which is essential for full understanding of your report (e.g. large scale diagrams, computer code, raw data, specifications) but not required by a casual reader. Appendices should be labelled alphabetically

Title page

Generally, titles to publications follow a standardised format:

TURKEY'S IMPLEMENTATION OF PRO-EU REFORMS: Fact-Finding Mission Report

THE KURDS: Culture and Language Rights

The summary

The summary should indicate the scope of the report and give the main results and conclusions. It must be intelligible without the rest of the report.

The summary should be:

- Dispassionate and accurate (do not include information here that is not in the body of the manuscript)
- Self-contained (avoid abbreviations, but spell them out if needed)
- Concise (250-1000 words)
- Specific (begin this section with the most important information and limit it to the four or five most important concepts, findings or implications of the study).

It is a good idea to write it last (after all of the other sections are written). You might try taking the lead sentences from the various sections of the manuscript and integrating them.

Notes and references

Again, consistency is *vital* with referencing. Use footnotes, not endnotes. Use the numbered notes system (footnotes, endnotes), not the Harvard system (Hendrix 1967: 3-9).

Citing books

Author's full name, *Title* (Publisher, Place(s) of Publication, Edition and Year), Page (if appropriate).

Patrick Thornberry, *International Law and the Rights of Minorities* (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1991), 385.

Citing articles in journals

Author's full name, "Title of the article", Volume Number (Issue) *Title* (Year), First Page-End Page, at Page.

Alexander Gillespie, "Ideas of Human Rights in Antiquity", 17 *Netherlands Quarterly of Human Rights* (1999), 233-258, at 244.

William Korey, "The Unanticipated Consequences of Helsinki", 3(3) *OSCE ODIHR Bulletin* (1995), 7-14, at 14.

Citing chapters in books

Malcolm N. Shaw, "The Definition of Minorities in International Law", in Yoram Dinstein and Mala Tabory (eds.), *The Protection of Minorities and Human Rights* (Kluwer Law International, Dordrecht, Boston, London, 1992), 1-31.

Citing papers published on internet sites

Citation styles for Internet publications are still evolving, but like most references, a Web document should ideally have a title, an author, and a date at which the document was last accessed:

Gabriel N. Toggenburg, "The Debate on European Values and the Case of Cultural Diversity", 1 *European Diversity and Autonomy Papers - EDAP* (2004), 10, at <<http://www.eurac.edu/edap>> (last accessed June 2004).

As a general rule, only cite internet sources if the information is not available anywhere else. Some sources, such as legislation, do not require a URL to be provided.

Footnotes/endnotes

The first reference to a book should appear:

1. Hendrix, J. *Woke up this Morning* (New York: Blues Books, 1967), pp. 34--9.
2. Kenneth Dodd and Thomas Jones, *The Tears of Happiness: An Introduction* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989), p. 199.
3. Bing Presley, 'The semiotics of crooning', in Elvis Crosby (ed.), *All Singing, All Dancing* (New York: Hound Dog Press, 1956) pp. 13--27.

In subsequent references, only the author's surname, short title and page number should appear:

42. Hendrix, *Woke up this Morning*, p. 34.

43. Ibid.

44. Presley, 'Semiotics of crooning'.

Ibid. can only be used to refer to an immediately preceding reference – but don't use this if there are two or more references in the note preceding.

References to newspapers usually give only the title and the date of issue, for example: *Guardian*, 8 September 1987 (no comma between month and year). Note that with the exception of *The Times*, the definite article is omitted from titles of most national newspapers and journals in bibliographical references.

If more than one source is cited in a footnote, these should be separated by a semicolon.

Bibliographies

Bibliographies should be arranged as follows:

Surname, initial. (year of publication) title of publication (where publication was published: name of publishing company)

Use four hyphens for additional titles by the same author.

Doonican, V. (1990) *Kicking out the Jams* (London: Mojo Books)

---- *My Life in Music* (2002) (London: Apple Press)

Hendrix, J. (1967) *Woke up this Morning* (New York: Blues Books)

Make separate lists for films (giving title, director and date), recorded works (giving title, artist, label and date), statutory material, and web sites.

IX. STANDARD DEFINITIONS AND STATISTICS

Standard definitions

Generally refer to the 'Kurdish regions' of Turkey, Iran or Syria, not north, south, west or east Kurdistan. An exception is 'Iraqi Kurdistan'.

Use caution when referring to nationalities and ethnicities, for example use 'Human Rights Association of Turkey' not 'Turkish Human Rights Association'. Nationals of Azerbaijan are 'Azerbaijanis'; some, but not all, of whom are ethnic Azeris.

Statistics

Use the term 'estimated figures indicate' or similar when using population statistics.

Estimated figures indicate that the highest numbers of Kurds is to be found in Turkey, but it is in Iraq where they constitute the largest proportion of the overall population. Their largest concentrations are now respectively in Turkey (approx. 52% of all Kurds), Iran (25.5%), Iraq (16%), Syria (5%) and the Caucasus (1.5%).

Below is a list of current estimates used in KHRP reports.

Country	Total National Population	Kurdish Population Estimate	Kurdish Population as a Percentage of the Total National Population
Turkey	68,000,000	15,000,000	23%
Iraq	18,000,000	4,000,000	22%
Iran	55,000,000	4,500,000	12.2%
Syria	12,500,000	1,000,000	8.5 %
Azerbaijan	8,000,000	75,000	1.8%
Armenia	3,000,000	100,000	3.3%
Europe		1,000,000	

Number of Kurds worldwide - The Kurds today number about 30-35 million people

Kurdish diaspora in Europe - Germany hosts the largest Kurdish population in Europe, and recent studies place the figures between 600,000 and 800,000. Kurds in the UK number approximately 100,000. In France, it is estimated that the size of the Kurdish population is approximately 150,000, while in Sweden it is around 20,000. Ireland has a Kurdish population of about 700. Only in Italy, the Ministry of the Interior is reported to have issued a breakdown of those of Kurdish ethnicity as of December 2000.

Number killed in Halabja attack - Exact mortality figures are yet to be established, but Human Rights Watch has the names of 3,200 victims and estimates that between 4,000 and 7,000 were killed

Number stripped of citizenship in Syria - The 1962 census in al-Hasakeh province stripped between 120,000 and 150,000 Kurds of citizenship.

Number killed in Anfal campaigns - While exact figures have yet to be established, up to 182,000 people were killed as a result of the Anfal campaigns

Number displaced by Anfal campaigns - Approximately 1.5 million

Number of villages destroyed during Anfal campaigns - Approximately 3000

Number of Kurdish IDPs in Turkey - According to Turkish government figures, 353,000 people were displaced during the conflict; while international observers and Turkish NGOs estimate that the total number may be as high as 1 to 4.5 million.

Number of Kurdish villages destroyed in Turkey - The destruction of villages and forced evacuation of the villagers from the Kurdish areas, and subsequent refusal to resettle in their home villages; this has affected about 3 million Kurds from about 3,800 villages

Extrajudicial killings and 'disappeared' in Turkey - Around 10,000 Kurds have been the victims of extra-judicial killings, and about 5,000 have "disappeared" while in custody

Number of Kurdish IDPs in Iraq Prior to the 2003 war in Iraq, it is estimated that some 800,000 people were displaced in the north, mainly Kurds, but also Assyrians and Turkomen.

X. INDEXING

A useful technique for KHRP publications however, is the *descriptor string* or *request-oriented indexing* (as opposed to entity-oriented indexing). Most library databases will make use of these descriptors when cataloguing publications.

For example: Kurds, Turkey, development-induced displacement, minority rights, cultural rights

This descriptor string should be placed at the beginning of the document, at the end of the summary/abstract, with 'Key words:' written in front of the string.

Some considerations when compiling descriptors

You should consider each publication as a possible subject or keyword search result. Therefore, descriptor strings should be based on an awareness of the type of subject searches that might be used to locate the document. Appendix C lists some index terms relevant to KHRP.

Library databases often use these descriptors as 'Subject terms' and 'Geographic Terms', for example:

TITLE: The Kurds: human rights & cultural identity. Conference Paris, Oct. 14 & 15, 1989. Program, background papers, resolutions, newspaper articles, presentations by Osman, Blau, Galbraith, van Bruinessen, Roberts. Leatherby report

SUBJECT TERMS: conference papers/ Kurds/ cultural identity/ ethnic identity/ ethnic and national groups/ human rights violations

GEOGRAPHIC TERMS: Turkey/ Iraq /Iran

Some tips

- Subjects which are not mentioned in a detailed table of contents may not be sufficiently important to mention in a descriptor string
- *Choose the most specific descriptor available*
- Different disciplines have different search terms. Therefore it is important you know your audience and use terms accordingly

APPENDIX A

List of common acronyms

BTC	Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (pipeline)
BCC	Baku-Ceyhan Campaign
CAT	Convention Against Torture
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CHR	Commission on Human Rights
CPA	Coalition Provisional Authority
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DEP	Demokrasi Partisi (Democracy Party)
DEHAP	Demokratik Halk Partisi (Democratic People's Party)
ECHR	European Convention on Human Rights
ECJ	European Court of Justice
ECtHR	European Court of Human Rights
FFM	Fact-Finding Mission
GAP	Güneydogu Anadolu Projesi (Southeast Anatolian Regional Development Project)
Göç-Der	Immigrants' Social Solidarity and Culture Association
HADEP	Halkin Demokrasi Partisi (People's Democracy Party)
HEP	Halkin Emegi Partisi (People's Labour Party)
HAK-PAR	Hak ve Özgürlükler Partisi (HAK-PAR, Rights and Freedoms Party)
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IHD	İnsan Haklari Derneği (Human Rights Association of Turkey)
INC	Iraqi National Congress
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPRF	Iraqi Property Reconciliation Facility
KADEK	Kongreya Azad" z" Demokrasiya Kurdistan (Kurdistan Freedom and Democracy Congress)
KDP	Kurdish Democratic Party
KNC	Kurdistan National Congress
KONGRA-GEL	People's Congress of Kurdistan
KPDP	Kurdistan People's Democratic Party
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OFFP	Oil-For-Food Program
OHAL	Olaganüstü Hal (State of Emergency Legislation)
OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries

OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PDKI	Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party
PKK	Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan (Kurdistan Workers' Party)
PUK	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan
TCK	Türk Ceza Kanunu'nun (Turkish Penal Code)
TIHV	Türkiye İnsan Hakları Vakfı (Human Rights Foundation of Turkey)
TLA	Transitional Law
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNDRO	United Nations Disaster Relief Office
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOHCI	United Nations Office for the Humanitarian Coordinator in Iraq

APPENDIX B KURDISH PLACE NAMES

Kurdish place names in Syria

* Arabieraz	* Kurdueraz
* Syria	* Sûrî / Sûriye
* [Kurdish regions in Syria]	* Başura Biçûk / Parçeya Biçûk
Afrin	Efrîn
Afrin [river]	Çemê Efrînê
Ain al-Arab	Koban / Kobane
Ain Diwar	Endîwer
Al-Furat [river Euphrates]	Firat
al-Jazirah [Jazeera/Jazira]	Cezîre
al-Malikiya	Dêrik
al-Qamishli	Qamis ,lo
al-Ya'rubiyah	Tilkoçer / Girê Kember
Ajnab, pl Ajanib [foreign Kurd)	
Amuda	Amûd / Amûde
Darbasiyah	Dirbêsiye
Duguer	Dugir
Jaghjagh [river]	Cexcex
Khabur [river]	Xabûr
Kurd Dagħ	Kurdax / çiyayê Kurdan / çiyayê Kurdaxê / çiyayê Kurmênc
Maachuq	Maşoq
Maktoumeen pl [stateless Kurd]	
Qubur al-Bid	Tirba Spî / Tirbaspî
Ras al-Ain	Serê Kaniyê / Serêkaniyê
Rumailan	Rimêlan
Sweidyeh	Siwêdiye

al-Hasakah	Hesîçe, Hesêçe
al-Khatuniyah	Xatûniye

Dair az-Zaur	Dêrezor
Dimashq [Damascus]	Şam
Halab [Aleppo]	Heleb

Kurdish place names in Turkey

* Turkieraz	* Kurdueraz
Adakli	Azarpêrt
Adiyaman	Semsûr / Pirrûn / Şemsûr / Qela Mensûr
Adilcevaz	Elcewaz
Ağın	Axin
Ağrı	Agirî / Qerekose
Ağrı Dağı([Mount Ararat]	Girîdax / çiyayê Girîdaxê
Alacakaya	Xulaman
Ardahan	Erdehan
Aricak	Miyaran
Aşkale	Aşqale
Batman	Batman / Êlih
Baykan	Hewêl
Bingöl	Çewlîg / Çolîg / Bîngol / Çebaxçur
Birecik	Bêrecûg
Bitlis	Bidlîs / Bedlîs
Bozova	Hewenc
Bulanik	Kop
Çayirli	Mose
Çelikhan	Çêlikan
Çemişgezek	Çemişgezek
Çermik	Çêrmûg
Ceylan pınar	Serê Kaniyê
Çüngüş	Şankuş/ Şonkuş
Dicle	Pîran
Dicle [river Tigris]	Dicle
Diyarbakir	Diyarbakir / Amed
Eğil	Gêl

Elâziğ	Elezîz / Xarpût / Xarpêt
Ergani	Erxanî
Eruh	Dih
Erzincan	Erzingan, Erzîngan
Erzurum	Erzirom / Erzerom
Firat [river Euphrates]	Firad
Gaziantep	Enteb / Dilûk / Dîlok
Genç	Dara Hênî / Darahênî / Darê Yenî
Gerger	Aldûş
Gölbaşı	Serê Golan
Hakkari	Çolemêrg / Çulemêrg / Hekarî
Halfeti	Xelfetî
Hani	Hênî
Hilvan	Curnê Res,
Hinis	Xinûs, Kela
Horasan	Xoresan
Hozat	Xozat
Kahramanmaraş / Maraş	Mereş
Kahta	Kolik
Karakoçan	Depe
Karayazi	Gogsî
Karlioğa	Kanîreş
Kars	Qers / Serhedan
Kemah	Kemax
Kiğı	Gêxî / Kêxî
Kocaköy	Karaz
Kovancilar	Qowanciyan
Kulp	Pasûr
Kurtalan	Misriç
Lice	Licê / Lici / Liji
Maden	Meden
Malatya	Meletî
Malazgirt	Milazgir

Maraş / Kahramanmaraş	Meres
Mardin	Mêrdîn
Mazgirt	Mazgêrt
Muş	Mûş
Mutki	Motkî
Nazimiye	Qisle / Nazimîya
Oltu	Oltî
Ovacik	Pulur / Vacixe
Palu	Pali
Pasinler	Hesenqeale
Pertek	Pêrtage
Pervari	Berwarî
Pülümür	Pilemuriye / Pilumer
Samsat	Semsat
Şanlıurfa	Riha / Ruha
Şenkaya	Ortilî
Siirt	Sêrt
Silvan	Silvan
Şirnak	Şernex
Şirvan	Şêrvan
Sivas	Sêwas
Siverek	Sêwregi
Sivrice	Sivrice
Solhan	Bongilan
Suruç	Sirûç
Tatvan	Tûx
Tekman	Tatos
Tunceli	Dersîm / Kalan / Dêrsim
Üzümlü	Ciminî
Van	Wan
Varto	Gimgim
Virans,ehir	Wêranşar
Yayladere	Xorxol

Yedisu	Çêrme
Yüksekova	Gewer

* Turkieraz	* Kurdueraz
Adana	Edene
Ankara	Enqere
Cihanbeyli	Cîhanbeylî
İstanbul	Stenbol
İzmir	Îzmîr
Kayseri	Qeyserî
Sivas	Sêwas

Kurdish place names in Iran

* Farsi / * Iranian	* Kurdish
Aland [river]	çemê Elendê
Alburz [mountains]	Elburz (Alburz):
Aq [river]	çemê Sipî
Aras [river]	çemê Erezê, çemê Eresê
Azarbaijan-e Gharbi [region: Western Azerbaidzhan]	Azerbaycana Rojavayê
Bakhtaran [region]	Kirmas,an (Kirmashan)
Baluchistan	Beluçistan (Baluchistan):
Bampur	Bempûr (Bampur)
Bandar Gaz	Bender Gez (Bandar Gaz)
Bane	Banê (Bane)
Bazargan	Bazirgan
Behshar	Bêhşar (Behshar)
Bijar	Bîcar (Bijar)
Birjand	Bîrcend (Birjand)
Bojnurd	Bicnord (Bijnord)
Bukan	Bokan
Çuli	Çulî
Damavand	Demawand (Damawand)

Daylam	Dêlam (Delam)
Divandare	Dîwandere (Diwandara)
Eslamabad-e Gharb = Shahabad	Şahabad (Shahabad), Eslamabad (Aslamabad)
Gamsar	Gemsar (Gamsar)
Gemap	Germab, Germav
Gilan [region]	Gîlan (Gilan) :
Gilan-e Gharb	Gîlanî Xerb (Gilani Gharb)
Harsin	Hersîn (Harsin)
Ilam	Îlam (Ilam)
Ilam [region]	Îlam (Ilam)
Kamyaran	Kamyaran (Kamyaran)
Karkas [mountains]	Kerkes (Karkas)
Kermanshah = Bakhtaran	Kirmaşan (Kirmashan), Kêrmaşan
Khalkhal	Xelxal (Khalkhal)
Khorasan [region]	Xorasan (Khorasan)
Khoy	Xoy
Kirind	Kirênd (Kirend)
Lar	Lar (Lar)
Mahabad	Mehabad (Mahabad)
Mahran	Mêran (Meran)
Maku	Mako
Maku [river]	çemê Makoyê
Manis	Manîş
Marivan	Merîvan (Marivan)
Miyandoab	Miyanduaw (Miyanduaw)
Naqade	Nexede (Naghada)
Neka [river]	Nêka (Neka)
Orumiye [lake]	Gola Wirmiyê
Orumiye, Reza'iyê	Wirmiyê
Oshnuyeh	Şino
Pave	Pawe (Pawa)
Piranshar	Piransar (Piranshar)
Qaracay	Qereçay (Qarachay)

Qasr-e Shirin	Qesrî Şîrîn (Qasri Shirin)
Qazvin	Qezbên (Qazben), Qezwîn (Qazwin)
Qotur	Qotûr
Qotur [river]	çemê Qotûrê
Quchan	Qoçan (Qochan)
Ravansar	Rewanser (Rawansar)
Sahne	Sehnê (Sahne)
Salmas	Selmaz, Selmas
Sanandaj = Sinna = Sina	Sine (Sina)
Saqgez	Seqiz (Saqiz)
Sar-e Pol-e Zahab	Serî Polî Zehab (Sari Poli Zahab), Serpolî Zehab (Sarpoli Zahab)
Sardasht	Serdeşt (Sardasht)
Saujbulagh = Mahabad	Mehabad (Mahabad)
Saveh	Save (Sava)
Shahindezh	Şahîndij (Shahindizh)
Shahpur = Salmas	Selmaz, Selmas
Shirvan	Şêrwan (Sherwan)
Siyahkal	Siyahkel (Siyahkal)
Sonqor	Sonqor (Sonqor)
Takab	Tîkab
Varamin	Veramin (Varamin)
Zagros [mountains]	Zagros (Zagros)
Zanjan-Khalkhal [region]	Zencer-Xelxal (Zanjar-Khalkhal)
Zanjar	Zencer (Zanjar)
Zola [river]	çemê Zolê

Kurdish place names in Iraq

* Arabieraz	* Kurdueraz, idazkera latinoz / * Kurdish latin script	* Era transliteratua / * Transliterated form
Altun Kopru	Pirdê	Pirde
Amadiyah	Amêdê / Amêdî	
Aqrah	Akrê	

Arbat	Erbet	Arbat
Arbil	Hewlêr	Hawler
Atrush	Etrûş	
Baba Gurgur	Baba Gurgur	Baba Gurgur
Badrah	Bedre	Badra
Bahdinan [region]	Badînan / Behdînan	
Bakhma [dam]	bendava Bexmê	
Balad Sinjar	Şingal / Şingar / Şengal	
Barazgir [river]	Berazgir	Barazgir
Barmarni	Bamernê	
Barzan	Barzan	Barzan
Barzanja	Berzence	Barzanja
Bingird	Bingird	Bingird
Birkim	Bîrkim	Birkim
Chamchamal	Çemçemal	Chamchamal
Chaqlave [river]	çemî Çaqlawê	Cham-i Chaqlawe
Chiai Surkh [mountain]	çiyay Sûrx	Chia-i Surkh
Chinchal [river]	çemî Çînçal	Cham-i Chinchal
Chiqchiq [river]	çemî Çiqçiq	Cham-i Chiqchiq
Chiyae Qara [mountain]	çiyayê Qere / Qeredax	
Chwarta	Çwarta	Chwarta
Dahuk	Dihok / Duhok	
Daquq	Daquq / Tawuq	Daquq / Tawuq
Darbandikhan	Derbendîxan	Darbandikhan
Darbandikhan [dam]	Derbendî Xan	Darband-i Khan
Dewana [river]	çemî Dêwane	Cham-i Dewana
Diana	Diyana	Diyana
Dibaga	Dîbege	Dibaga
Diyala [river]	Sîrwan	Sirwan
Dukan	Dokan	Dokan
Dukan [dam]	bendava Dokanê	
Dulf	Dûlf	Dulf

Gogasur [river]	awî Gogasûr	Aw-i Gogasur
Gomel Su [river]	Gomilsu / ava Gomil?	
Guwer / Quwayr	Guwêr	Guwer
Haj Umran	Hacî Omran	Haj-i Omran
Halabjah	Helebce	Halabja
Harir	Herîr	Harir
Hawraman	Hewraman	Hawraman
Hazar Mard [historical]	Hezar Merd	Hazar Mard
Jabal Hamrin [mountain]	Hemrîn	Hamrin
Jabal Sinjar [mountain]	çiyayê Şingalê	
Jalaula / Jalula / Jalawla	Celewla	Jalawla
Jarmo [historical]	Cermo	Jarmo
Kalar	Kilar / Kelar	Kilar / Kelar
Kani Harme	Kanîhermê / Kanîy Hermê	Kaniharme / Kani-i Harme
Kani Masi	Kanîmasî	
Kani Rash	Kanîreş/ Kanîy Reş	Kanirash / Kani-i Rash
Khabur [river]	çema Xabûrê / Xabûr / Xabîr	
Khana Sor	Xanesor	
Khanaqin	Xaneqî	Khanaqi
Khazir [river]	çema Xazirê	
Khurmal	Xurmal	Khurmal
Kifri	Kifrî	Kifri
Kirkuk	Kerkûk	Karkuk
Koi Sanjaq	Koye	Koya
Kormor	Kormor	Kormor
Laylan	Leylan	Laylan
Linki [mountain]	Linkî	
Mala Qara	Mala Qere	Mala Qara
Mandali	Mendelî	Mandali
Maranah	Mirane / Merane	Mirana / Marana

Mawat	Mawet	Mawat
Maydan	Meydan	Maydan
Mirga	Mîrge	Mirga
Naft Khane	Neftxane	Naftkhana
Parakh	Perex	
Penjwin	Pêncwîn	Penjwin
Peshkhabur	Pêşxabûr	
Qadir Karam	Qadirkereem	Qadirkaram
Qala Diza	Qeladizê	Qaladize
Qara Bulak Gawra	Qerebulak Gewre	Qarabulak Gawra
Qara Dagħ	Qeredax	Qaradagħ
Qara Dagħ [mountain]	Qeredax	Qaradagħ
Qarah Tappah	Qeretepe	Qaratapa
Qoratu	Qoretû / Qêretû	Qoratu / Qeratu
Ranya	Raniye	Raniya
Rawandiz	Rewandiz	Rawandiz
Rayat	Rayat	Rayat
Samil	Simêl / Sumêl	
Sangar	Senger	Sangar
Shahidan	Şahîdan	Shahidan
Shahraban	Şehreban	Shahraban
Shakhi Baranan [mountain]	şaxî Beranan / Beranandax	Shakh-i Baranan / Baranandagħ
Shamdinan [river]	Şemdînan	Shamdinan
Shaqlawā	Şeklawe	Shaklawā
Shaykhan	S,êxan	
Sihiler [river]	awî Şilêr	Awi Shiler
Sulaymaniyah	Silêmanî	Silemani
Surdash	Sûrdaş/ Sêrdaş	Surdash
Tall Afar	Tilafar / Tilefer	
Tanjaro [river]	çemî Tancero	Cham-i Tanjaro
Taqtaq	Teqteq	Taqtaq
Tawuq	Daquq / Tawuq	Daquq / Tawuq

Tawuq Chay [river]	çemî Basîrd	
Taza Khurmatu	Taze Xûrmatû / Taze Xormatû	Taza Khurmatu / Taza Khormatu
Towakal	Towekel	Towakal
Tuz Khurmatu	Tûzxûrmatû / Tûzxormatû	Tuzkhurmatu / Tuzkhormatu
Zab, Great [river]	Zêyê Badînanê / Zêyê Mezin	Ze-i Badinan
Zab, Lesser [river]	Zêyê Koyê / Zêyê Biçûk	Ze-i Koya
Zakho	Zaxo	Zaxo
Zibar	Zibar / Bilê	Zibar / Bile

APPENDIX C
List of index terms relevant to KHRP

Subject terms

Arbitrary arrest and detention
Armed conflict
Case law
Censorship
Civil and political rights
Cultural rights
Detention
Development
Disappeared persons
Discrimination
Displaced persons
Displacement
Economic, social and cultural rights
Ethnic and national groups
Ethnic conflict
Ethnic discrimination
Ethnic persecution
Extrajudicial executions
Kurdish
Kurds
Language rights
Ethnic minorities
Fact-finding missions
Freedom of expression
Freedom of assembly
Freedom of association
Freedom of speech
Gender-based persecution
Human rights
Human rights education
Human rights violations
Inhuman treatment
Internal displacement
Internally displaced persons
International humanitarian law
International instruments
International law
Minority groups
Minority rights
Repression

Returnees
Statelessness
Trials
Trial observations
Torture
Torture victims
Universal human rights protection system
Violence against women
War crimes